1	2	3
13.	पंजाब	11.84
14.	राजस्थान	92.21
15.	सिक्किम	0.31
16.	तमिलनाडु	73.22
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	579.30
18.	प० बंगाल	39.37
	जोड़:	1426.63

PHDCCI Study on Losses Suffered by SEBs

2787. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by PHDCCI has revealed that the overall percentage of losses suffered by 9 State Electricity Boards had increased by 2871.5 per cent despite frequent hikes in tariffs between 1981 and 1989;

(b) if so, what is the precise nature, details and extent of the study and the remedial steps suggested in this regard; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been mentioned in the subject report that while the plant load factor has improved continuously during 1981-1988, T&D Loss remained more or less constant during this period, percentage sale of power to agricultural sector remained stationary and even though the percentage revenue realisation from consumers other than agricultural has increased, the State Electricity Boards are sustaining losses from year to year due to haphazard and illogical tariff policies. The need to rationalise tariff structure by a central agency like CEA has been suggested. The study has also pointed out that real causes of the losses of the SEBs relate to management of human resources/accounting/technical spheres (covering generation, transmision and distribution systems).

(c) Tariff metters are entirely within the purview of the State Electricity Boards, who are guided by the directives of the State Governments. However, as per the consensus reached at the Power Ministers' Conference held in September, 1990, it is proposed to set up five Regional Power Tariff Boards, which will make recommendations to the State Governments regarding fixation of rationalised tariffs. The need to improve the operations of the SEBs so as to achieve the statutory surplus of 3% has been stressed to the State Governments from time to time.

Use of Coal for Maximising Power Generation

2788. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of coal for maximising power generation has cost the national economy dearly;

(b) if so, the steps taken during Seventh Five Year Plan and thereafter to diversify the use of coal to other power generation purpose, indicating the extent of generation capacity contemplated under the Seventh Plan and in the following years from different sources and the actual achievement of the targets in each sector; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to divert to other resources for power